Module 31 – Dissociative, Schizophrenia, and Personality Disorders

1. Loss of memory in reaction to a traumatic event is called:

a. conversion disorder.

b. dissociative amnesia.

c. dissociative fugue.

d. somatoform disorder.

2. Kitty one day found herself in a strange community unable to say who she was. Though the community was over 500 miles from her home, Kitty had no recollection of traveling to this new place. Kitty is most likely suffering from:

a. conversion disorder.

b. dissociative amnesia.

c. dissociative fugue.

d. dissociative identity disorder.

3. Which of the following is FALSE about schizophrenia?

a. Schizophrenia is the same as split personality.

b. Schizophrenia affects about 1 percent of the population.

c. Schizophrenia strikes in late adolescence or early adulthood.

d. Schizophrenia is more than one disorder.

4. The group of disorders characterized by delusional thinking and disturbed perceptions are called:

a. dissociative disorders.

b. hallucinations.

c. schizophrenia.

d. somatoform disorders.

5. Delusion is to hallucination as \_\_\_\_\_ is to \_\_\_\_\_.

a. anxiety; stress

b. thought; sensation

c. amnesia; mood

d. reality; imaginary

6. Which of the following individuals is most likely to suffer from schizophrenia?

a. Jason, whose adopted brother was diagnosed as having schizophrenia when he was 12

b. Neeltje, whose biological father was diagnosed with having schizophrenia when he was 18

c. Sarkar, whose wife and son were both diagnosed as having schizophrenia when Sarkar was 37

d. Sylvia, whose best friend was diagnosed as having schizophrenia when Sylvia was 17

7. Research on the causes of schizophrenia strongly suggests that:

a. anybody will develop schizophrenia if exposed to extensive environmental stress.

b. bad parenting can cause schizophrenia.

c. schizophrenic patients suffer from a deficiency of the neurotransmitter serotonin.

d. there is a genetic predisposition to schizophrenia.

8. Lasting, rigid patterns of behavior that seriously impair one’s social functioning are called:

a. anxiety disorders.

b. mood disorders,

c. personality disorders.

d. social disorders.

9. An antisocial personality disorder is most likely to be characterized by:

a. a lack of guilt feelings.

b. a persistent, irrational fear of people.

c. delusions of grandeur.

d. disruptions in conscious awareness and sense of identity.

10. Schizophrenia is associated with which neurotransmitter?

a. GABA

b. serotonin

c. acetylcholine

d. dopamine